

"Dry Dip" in large conspicuous type which were immediately preceded by the words "A Remedy Erroneously, Sometimes Called" in smaller type.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of calcium carbonate and iron compounds, containing creosote oil, phenols, and small amounts of nicotine, naphthalene, and siliceous material.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements, "A Remedy * * * for combating Flu Germs in live stock. How a hog gets the Flu. When the hog rakes his bedding together they pile up—then the inner hog gets too warm and goes outside to eat and catches cold. Then the Flu Develops. If you will sprinkle plenty of this remedy in the hogs bedding they will not pile up. When a hog catches cold or the flu, they loose weight. * * * Used for Combatting Flu Germs * * * You owe it to yourself and to your animals to give this product a trial and satisfy yourself. It will save you money. For Hogs * * Flu Remedy * * * For Horses and Cattle * * * Flu Remedy * * * For Poultry * * * Flu Remedy," borne on the label, were false and misleading since they represented that the article was efficacious in the diseases and conditions for which it was recommended; whereas it was not efficacious in such diseases and conditions.

On December 2, 1940, a plea of guilty was entered by the defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

303. Misbranding of Moorman's Hog Block Minerals. U. S. v. 47 Blocks of Moorman's Hog Block Minerals. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1844. Sample No. 16012-E.)

The labeling of this product bore false and misleading representations regarding its efficacy in the treatment of the conditions indicated below.

On April 23, 1940, the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma filed a libel against 47 blocks of Moorman's Hog Block Minerals at Oklahoma City, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 9, 1939, by the Moorman Manufacturing Co. from Quincy, Ill.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate, sodium chloride, sodium carbonate, small proportions of compounds of iron, manganese, magnesium and copper, sulfur, charcoal, and a very small proportion of an iodine compound.

Misbranding was alleged in that the labeling of the article bore representations that it would insure the best and most profitable gains at decreased feeding costs; that it would build stronger bones and healthier blood; that it would be efficacious in anemia and other mineral deficiency diseases and that it contained ingredients which aid in a general way in preventing other diseases; that when fed to brood sows it would increase the number of pigs born alive as well as the size and vigor of the pigs and would also keep the sows in better condition; that it would prevent mineral deficiency diseases in growing pigs; that the product should be given to pigs just as early as they would eat anything and that about 2 weeks after weaning Moorman's E-Z-Ex Treatment should be administered to remove worms; that it would keep the bowels in good condition and furnish the body with the proper kind and quantity of minerals; that it would be efficacious in the treatment of indigestion, worms, and constipation, the most frequent causes of thumps; and that it was efficacious in black scours in pigs, in frame or back weakness, and in necro or necrotic enteritis, which representations were false and misleading since the article was not efficacious for the purposes so recommended.

On June 25, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

MISCELLANEOUS

304. Misbranding of Anti-Poison. U. S. v. 27 Packages of Anti-Poison. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1490. Sample No. 67136-D.)

The labeling of this product bore false and misleading representations regarding its efficacy in the conditions indicated below.

On or about February 28, 1940, the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma filed a libel against 27 packages of Anti-Poison at Buffalo, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 11, 1939, by the Anti-Poison Medicine Co. from Springfield, Mo.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs including an astringent drug, a trace of an ammonium compound, alcohol (12.1 percent by volume), and water.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that its labeling contained representations that it was efficacious in the treatment and cure of chills, malaria, eczema, scrofula, cholera morbus, snake and spider bites, reptile and insect bites, rheumatism, hemorrhage of the lungs, asthma, female troubles, la grippe, erysipelas, blood poison of every description, poor health, tumorous cancer, weakness, proud flesh, swelling and inflammation, inflammatory rheumatism, sore leg, ivy poison, chills, colic, nervousness, constipation, headache, womb trouble, greenish veins, coughs, lung trouble, biliousness and summer complaint, blood and malarial poison, diseases of the stomach and bladder, all pains, diseases arising from impurities of the blood, skin eruptions, loss of appetite, which representations were false and misleading since the article was not efficacious for the said purposes.

It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the labeling contained representations that it was an anti-poison, was one of the best blood tonics, was the best blood medicine on the market, was an antiseptic, that it contained 20 percent of alcohol and that it was guaranteed to conform to the requirements of the law which were false and misleading.

On March 21, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

305. Misbranding of boric acid. U. S. v. 498 Packages of Boric Acid. Default decree of condemnation. Product ordered delivered to a charitable institution. (F. D. C. No. 2211. Sample No. 33201-E.)

The labeling of this product bore false and misleading representations regarding its antiseptic properties when used as an eyewash; and it was also short weight.

On June 17, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 498 packages of boric acid at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about April 11 and April 22, 1940, by Gero Products, Inc., from South Boston, Mass.; and charging that it was misbranded. It was labeled in part: "Antiseptic for eye washes. net weight 8 oz. * * * It is guaranteed * * * to fully conform with the pure drug Laws."

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements appearing on the label were false and misleading since boric acid is not an antiseptic when used as an eye wash; and in that it was in package form and did not contain an accurate statement of its weight.

On July 3, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered delivered to a charitable institution.

306. Misbranding of Coston's 6 and 3 Herb Compound. U. S. v. 62 Packages of Coston's 6 and 3 Herb Compound. Default decree of destruction. (F. D. C. No. 1805. Sample No. 65130-D.)

The labeling of this product bore false and misleading representations regarding its efficacy in the treatment of the conditions indicated below.

On April 12, 1940, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky filed a libel against 62 packages of the above-named drug product at Harlan, Ky., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 17, 1940, by C. S. Coston from Lockwood, Tenn.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis showed that it consisted essentially of plant drugs including aloe (a bitter drug), an alkaloid-bearing drug, a laxative drug, a trace of sodium benzoate, sugar, and water.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, (bottle) "Coston's 6 and 3 Herb Compound Recommended as Stomachic, Diuretic and Laxative Dose—Adults: One teaspoonful in water before meals. Children: In accordance with age. Regulate the dose to suit the action of bowels; not over two actions a day. As an occasional laxative 3 teaspoonfuls at bedtime," (carton) "Coston's 6 and 3 Herb Compound This preparation contains the extracted medicinal properties of six roots and three barks, recommended as Stomachic, Diuretic and Laxative," and (circular) "My newspaper, Six and Three News, will be sent free upon request, containing numerous statements from satisfied users from all parts of the United States, including California and Oregon. These statements will be in detail, telling